

Gender Equality and Human Rights-A Study

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Abstract

Human Rights and Gender Equality in Health Sector Strategies: how to assess policy coherence is designed to support countries as they design and implement national health sector strategies in compliance with obligations and commitments. The tool focuses on practical options and poses critical questions for policy makers to identify gaps and opportunities in the review or reform of health sector strategies as well as other sectoral initiatives. It is expected that using this tool will generate a national multistakeholder process and a cross disciplinary dialogue to address human rights and gender equality in health sector activities. The tool is intended for use by various factors involved in health planning and policy making, implementation or monitoring of health sector strategies.

These include (but are not limited to) ministries of health and other sectors, national human rights institutions, development partners and civil society organizations. The tool provides support, as opposed to a set of detailed guidelines, to assess health sector strategies. It is not a manual on human rights or gender equality, but it does provide users with references to other publications and materials of a more conceptual and normative nature. The tool aims to operational human rights based approach and gender mainstreaming through their practical application in policy assessments.

Key Words: Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Human Rights, Women Policy, Social Rights Problems.

1. Introduction

The basic premise of this tool is that aligning national health sector strategies with obligations and commitments on human rights and gender equality is not only the right thing to do, ethically and legally, it also leads to better, more sustainable and equitable results in the health sector. Every UN Member State has undertaken international legal obligations for human rights. More than 80 percent of Member States have ratified four or more of the nine core international human rights treaties there is near universal ratification for the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women both of which recognize health as a human right, the importance of gender equality and several other rights relating to underlying determinants of health.

Moreover, the World Health Assembly the governing body of the World Health Organization adopts resolutions to guide and direct the World Health Organization Secretariat and the Member States of World Health Organization in the field of health, including gender equality and health related Human rights. Greater efforts are needed to help Member States fulfill goals and obligations such as those outlined in. This includes ensuring that national health sector strategies are consistent with, and further reinforce, human rights standards and principles and gender equality.

Historically, international human rights law did not effectively address women's human rights, and women were even excluded from participating in its early development. Initially, the right to health was also narrowly interpreted to exclude women's needs and experiences and failed to address obstacles faced by women in making decisions pertaining to health and obtaining health related services.

Strategies of Women's Empowerment in India

The women in India are positioned at a receiving end primarily because they have remained ignorant of their fundamental civil and constitutional rights. Patriarchal system impinges on every sphere of a woman's life. In such a situation often a majority of them are forced to accept the traditional practices that are detrimental for both their and their children's development. Although women have acquired a level of financial and political autonomy and consciousness about their rights, yet they experience helplessness in bringing about basic changes for eliminating gender inequalities from the society.

Human rights and gender equality are intrinsically intertwined. Equality among individuals is both a human rights end in and of itself, as well as a means to achieving other fundamental rights. True gender equality is achieved when the rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of an individual do not depend on whether this person is born male or female. In pursuit of this objective, a UNODC fight to overcome the barriers and limitations set by harmful gender stereotypes, traditional gender roles and internalized misogyny and instead strengthens and creates systems characterized by equitable norms and dynamics.

Gender plays a critical role in the root causes that make individuals vulnerable to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, including through gender-based expectations, deeply entrenched gender-based violence and inequitable access to resources, opportunities, and protection but gender issues, including sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, do not exist in isolation from other forms of discrimination or marginalization. Therefore, UNODC adopts an intersectional approach that acknowledges how gender intersects with other layers of identity and marginalization.

Traffickers and smugglers often target the most vulnerable men, women, boys, and girls, owing to a combination of factors such as race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and political affiliation. Understanding the dimensions that influence vulnerability and using this information to create a more equitable world, is a fundamental part of UNODC's work against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Human rights and gender equality activities implemented through a rights-based and gender responsive approach are opportunities to achieve sustainable change. By respecting, protecting, and fulfilling fundamental human rights, human right become both a means of achieving positive outcomes of UNODC programmes, and, additionally, ends in and of them.

Human Values and Human Rights

Human values play a significant role for the promotion and realization of human rights in any society value help to crystallize any legal action, and play a very important role in the development society since the concept of right and its exercise and regulation contend round basing on a number of values developed from ancient to modern times they have had a at impact in the realization, promotion and protection of human rights. The philosophy of human rights is similar with that of the above value

therefore values are one of the basic aspects of human rights. This value able to achieve peace security and harmonious living community without any kind of discrimination that exist between individuals and nations states

Dignity

Dignity that regulates the behavior of individuals Dignity is a relative term with regulating nature. It prescribes that norms and ethical standards need to be followed and people cross the world follow the ethical norm of dignity without and deviance the realization of right would be essay.

Liberty

Liberty is another concept which plays a vital role in the promotion of human rights liberty is ancient concept liberty means, human beings are free to regulate their relations and are able to govern their relations behave own will it is a responsibility or duty

Equality

Equality proposes to bring all the people in to one category and apply the principle of law and justice without any distinction. The aims of the contributions of the various countries including India are to treat all the people on an equal footing without any kind of discrimination.

Human rights and gender equality concepts

The tool requires a systematic review of the health approach and other relevant documents and processes through the framework of human rights and gender equality. Advance gender equality is a requirement of a therefore, gender mainstreaming methods must be effectively applied. Combining the two approaches upholds commitments in the System Wide Policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Methods such as gender analysis and increased involvement of women in decision making are fundamental to realizing human rights and in particular, women's human rights. Specifically, gender analysis in health examines how biological and socio-cultural factors interact to influence health behavior, outcomes and services. It also uncovers how gender inequality affects health and Well being. Critical questions on where, how and why women or men are affected by a particular condition help to uncover root causes of illness and disease and to shed light on risk factor exposure and vulnerability that women and men experience. Gender analysis further enables identification of women's health needs beyond sexual and reproductive health.

Human Rights Concepts

Human rights standards are legal guarantees protecting universal values of human dignity and freedom. They encompass civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. All human rights are interdependent and interrelated. The standards define the rights and entitlements of all women and men, boys and girls, and the corresponding obligations of the State as the primary duty bearer. Human rights standards have been negotiated by States and agreed upon in human rights treaties, such as conventions and covenants, which are legally binding on State parties.

Gender Concepts

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to make women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all sectoral policies and programs including health. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. Gender is used to describe those characteristics of groups of women and men which are socially constructed, while sex refers to those which are biologically determined.

Gender equality or equality between different groups of women and men refers to the equal enjoyment by groups of females and males – of all ages and regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity – of rights, socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Equality does not mean that women and men are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life chances are not governed or limited by whether they were born female or male.

Gender analysis identifies and addresses inequalities and/or differences experienced by different groups of women and men. With respect to health, it explores the ways that norms, roles and relations may impact differently upon the health of women and men. Critical questions on where, how and why women or men are affected by a particular condition help to uncover root causes of illness and disease and to shed light on risk factor exposure and vulnerability that women and men experience.

Throughout the narrative, the voices of marginalized communities and individuals are amplified, providing a platform for their experiences and perspectives. 8 The reader is invited to react on the complex interplay between culture, tradition, and modernity, and the impact of these dynamics on the realization of fundamental human rights. Exploring Gender Equality and Human Rights" concludes with a forward looking analysis, contemplating the future trajectory of these issues. It explores potential pathways for progress, emphasizing the importance of collaborative efforts, education, and advocacy.

1. **Political Challenges:** The political landscape in India often faces challenges related to governance, political stability, and regional tensions.
2. **Poverty:** Despite economic growth, a considerable portion of the population still lives below the poverty line.
3. **Healthcare:** While improvements have been made, there are still challenges in providing accessible and affordable healthcare to all citizens.
4. **Education:** Access to quality education remains a challenge, and there are issues related to literacy rates and the quality of education in many areas.
5. **Economic Inequality:** Disparities in income and wealth distribution continue to be a significant challenge in India.
6. **Unemployment:** The country faces the issue of high unemployment rates, especially among the youth.
7. **Corruption:** Corruption remains a persistent problem in various sectors, affecting governance and public services.
8. **Infrastructure:** Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, poses challenges to development and connectivity.
9. **Environmental Issues:** India faces environmental challenges, including pollution, deforestation, and issues related to water scarcity.

10. Social Issues: Issues such as gender inequality, caste based discrimination, and communal tensions persist.

It's essential to note that addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted and sustained effort from various stakeholders, including government, civil society, and the private sector. Additionally, the situation may have changed, so it's advisable to seek more recent sources for the latest information on contemporary challenges in India

Deal with to Gender Equality

A compelling exploration of the multifaceted challenges that impede progress towards achieving gender equality in contemporary society the documentary delves into the intricate web of obstacles that women face across different sectors and regions, shedding light on the persisting disparities that continue to hinder the realization of a truly equitable world. The aim begins by examining the historical roots of gender inequality, tracing its origins and evolution over time. Through a combination of expert interviews, personal narratives, and archival footage, viewers gain insight into the deeply ingrained societal norms and cultural biases that contribute to the perpetuation of gender disparities.

The documentary then pivots to the economic sphere, investigating the wage gap and systemic barriers that hinder women's career advancements. Real-life stories of women breaking into male dominated industries serve as powerful examples, illustrating the resilience required to overcome discriminatory practices and institutional biases. In the realm of education, highlights the challenges girls and women face in accessing quality education. The film explores cultural norms that prioritize boys' education, as well as the prevalence of gender based violence that disrupts girls' schooling. Through uplifting stories of grassroots initiatives and educational reform, the documentary showcases the potential for positive change.

2. Conclusion

Conclusion, the pursuit of gender equality and the promotion of human rights are interlinked and essential components of a just and inclusive society. Over the years, significant progress has been made in recognizing and addressing gender based discrimination, but challenges persist. A contemporary analysis reveals both achievements and areas that demand continued attention and action. The empowerment of women and the recognition of diverse gender identities are crucial for the advancement of society as a whole. Efforts to dismantle traditional gender norms, stereotypes, and systemic barriers must be ongoing.

It is imperative to create an environment where individuals of all genders can thrive and contribute their skills and talents without facing discrimination. Human rights, including gender rights, should be up held universally Governments, organizations, and individuals have a collective responsibility to ensure that the rights of every individual, regardless of gender, are protected and respected. This involves addressing issues such as violence against women, unequal access to education and employment opportunities, and disparities in healthcare. Education plays a pivotal role in fostering a culture of gender equality and human rights. By promoting awareness, challenging

biases, and encouraging critical thinking, education can be a powerful tool for societal transformation.

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